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A COMPILATION OF ARTICLES ON THE
SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE

Source: LU Orientalia Chung-shu Yeh-sha T'ung-wang T'iao-yieh
Chinese Lun-wan-shi.

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DETAILED SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

This booklet of 118 pages is a compilation of articles and editorials written by both Chinese and Russian writers on the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance. The table of contents and summarisation of main points are given below:

1. Important steps in the Development of Sino-Soviet Relations

(Editorial extracted from Krawia dated 27 August 1945)

The editor traces the important events which led to the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty. Mention is made that the fear of Japanese military recrudescence played an important part in prompting both parties to conclude this treaty.

2. The Cornerstone of Enduring Peace in the Far East

(Editorial taken from Yen-an Liberation Daily of August 1945)

The editorial is devoted to a favorable comment on the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty and praises the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to China in the struggle against Japan.

3. Why the Chinese People Must Foster Closer Relations With

the Soviet Union? (An extract from a newspaper article written by Ch'ung Ch'ing in Shih-hua Pao dated August 1945)

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The article reviews the Sino-Soviet relationships between 1925 and 1945 and lauds the friendly gestures of the Soviet Union toward China. It maintains that the Chinese people must diligently strive to establish closer relations with the people of the Soviet Union in order to lay the foundation of peace in the Far East. It is silent or speaks disparagingly regarding American treatment of China.

4. Sino-Soviet Relations Prior to the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance (An article taken from Ta-lien Jih-pao dated 14 August 1947)

The author briefly reviews the outstanding events in Sino-Soviet relationships from 1896 to 1945, in which he points out ways in which the KMT government departed in letter or spirit from earlier understandings with harmful effects upon relationships.

5. Important points in the SSTFA

(By Liu Tien. 840,608)

This brief paper mentions the main points in the SSTFA and its appended conventions with short comments as to their significance. Its concluding sentences are to this effect: the SSTFA is based on the principle of equality, it respects China's sovereignty, it constitutes a great contribution to the people of Manchuria, of China, of the Far East and of the whole world. In order to make secure the fruits of the recent victory and to enjoy complete liberation, we must preserve and strengthen Sino-Soviet friendship.

6. Telegraphic Dispatches before and after the Signing of the SSTFA Moscow, 7 August 1945 (TASS)

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- a. (Tass) -- Report concerning the August 1945 airflight to Moscow of Sung Tzu-wen (T.V. Soong), Wang Shih-chieh, et al., and their initial two hour interview with Stalin and Molotov.
- b. (Tass)--Moscow, 14 August 1945--Despatch reporting the reaching of full agreement of views between China and the Soviet, and the signing in Moscow on 14 August 1945, of the SSTFA which will be published after ratification.
- c. Yenan, 27 August 1945 (NCNA)--Public announcement of seven main points of the SSTFA after its ratification on 25 August 1945.
- d. Washington, 27 August 1945 --(Houder)--Cable transmitting statement by American Secretary of State Byrnes welcoming the conclusion of the SSTFA.
- e. (Tass) Moscow, 28 August 1945 -- Despatch stating the people of U.S.R have received the signing of the SSTFA with joyful satisfaction.
- f. (Tass)--Kulun, 1 September 1945--Despatch stating that the Mongolian People's Republic are pleased that China and the USSR are in agreement concerning its independence.
- g. Chungking 2 September 1945. (NCNA)--Despatch reporting that the Society for Promotion of Sino-Soviet Culture, under chairmanship of Sun Mo (2282, 8192), banquetted Mao Tse-tung and over 200 other guests to celebrate the conclusion of the SSTFA.
7. Complete Chinese text of the SSTFA, including the appended conventions relating to Port Arthur, Ta-lien, China--Ch'ang-ch'un Railway, the status of USSR troops in Manchuria, the relationships of their officers to the Chinese authorities, and the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

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8. The SSTFA and the Yalta Convention.

A paper by Chang Po-ch'iu, (3065, 228, 8137) discussing the bearing of the Yalta Convention on Chinese affairs.

The three points specifically discussed are:

1. The independence of People's Republic of Outer Mongolia, and the preservation of its boundaries.
2. The setting of Ta-lien (Dairen) as an international commercial port, the re-signing of U.S.S.R. trading rights in that port, and the restoration of Lo-shan (Port Arthur) as a U.S.S.R. naval base.
3. The establishment of a Sino-Soviet Company for the joint operation of the Chinese Eastern railway and the South Manchuria Railway; the preservation of U.S.S.R.'s preferential rights; guarantee of the territorial integrity of and China's sovereignty over the whole of Manchuria.

9. The SSTFA and the Peace of the Far East.

By Sun Ming-kang (2282, 14379, 2621).

Points out that the SSTFA was negotiated in a spirit of friendship and trust, after weighing the mutual advantages and disadvantages, in order to guard against another breach of the peace in the Far East by Japan similar to Germany's resurgence after World War I, and to promote the restoration of peace and a prosperous economy in the Far East.

10. The SSIFA.

By Ling Ch'ing (683, 13095). The thesis of this discussion is to justify the treaty on the grounds of the certainty of the recrudescence of Japanese imperialism with American connivance.

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11. How is the SSTFA to be Viewed?

A collection from "Democratic Youth", 11th issue.

The subject is treated under three headings: historically; as to its significance; as implementing the principles of the United Nations.

12. The Task in Manchuria and Ta-lien (Dairen) following the conclusion of the SSTFA. By Savelov, in "Hsin-hua Wen-chai," No. 2, 1945. This article is a stern warning that the military defeat of Japan does not mean that Japan will not seek by other means to accomplish her original purposes in Manchuria, and, to mention but one probability, that she will seek to break down Sino-Soviet friendship and plant the seeds of contention by appealing to racial and patriotic sentiments. The writer maintains that USSR's presence and influence in Manchuria is different from the Japanese occupation since 1931 and is to China's advantage.

13. The SSTFA is Beneficial to the Chinese People.

By Li I, (4735, 12027), in Ta-lien Daily, 14 August 1947. Refers particularly to the recognition of Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria and its protection from subsequent imperialistic attack.

14. About the SSTFA.

By Keng Yen, (14191, 10890), in New Life Times, Ta-lien, 14 August 1946. Recounts the steps taken in the negotiation and execution of the SSTFA, points out the USSR's friendly attitude, the advantages to China; recognizes USSR's aid in disarming the Japanese armies in Manchuria, and the subsequent withdrawal of her own troops in accordance with the treaty. In doing so, the author asserts, it showed greater respect for China's territorial integrity than has any other country. He urges Chinese to be ever on guard against efforts to disrupt Sino-Soviet friendship.

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15. First Anniversary of the Signing of the SSTFA.

Editorial in "Truth Daily", Ta-lien, 14 August 1946.

Similar to the above, but of broader purview.

16. Second Anniversary of the Signing of the SSTFA.

Editorial in "Truth Daily", Ta-lien, 14 August 1947.

Makes the point that USSR has faithfully observed the terms of the treaty, and in withdrawing her troops and not usurping Chinese territory, she has shown herself different from imperialist powers. Refers derogatively to the recent Chinese-American Commercial Treaty which, it claimed, imposed many disadvantages upon the Chinese people. Justifies USSR naval authorities in refusing to permit Chinese government naval ships the use of the harbour of Port Arthur on the grounds that the Port Arthur Convention did not provide for this.

17. The Chinese People's Friend, - the Soviet Union. Part I.

By Tu Man, (477, 4660), in Truth Daily, Ta-lien, August 1947

A resume of events from 1919 to 1947 which it is maintained, evidence USSR's friendship for China.

18. The Chinese People's Friend, - the Soviet Union, Part II.

By Maslennikov. No source indicated, September 1947.

Similar to the above but from the Russian point of view. It animadverts upon Great Britain's and America's actions favorable to Japan previous to 1941.

19. The SSTFA Marks a New Stage in the Development of Chinese-USSR

Relations. By Fo-la-chi-mi-t'e-lo-fu. Truth Daily, Ta-lien, 14 August 1947. Asserts that this treaty is in accord with the best interests of the people of both countries and with USSR's true foreign policy. Points out that it contains a provision that each party shall refrain from interfering in any aspect of the internal affairs of the other party. Beware of reactionaries who claim the treaty chiefly benefits USSR.

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20. The USSR correctly observes the SMTFA.

By Pavlov, in Truth Daily, Ta-lien, 14 August 1947

The Soviet author takes a defensive attitude concerning criticisms of several Soviet actions in China. On the offense, he claims American interference and financial aid to the National Government has but served to prolong the civil war and has been of no permanent help to China.

21. Two Entirely Dissimilar Treaties.

By Shan Ch'ang, (1395, 4484) Ta-lien Daily, 27 April 1947.

Expatiates on the differences between the SMTFA and the Chinese-American Commercial Treaty. Compares them respectively to good eggs and rotten eggs. Says the latter is worse than Japan's twenty-one demands.

22. Who is Wrecking the SMTFA?

By Wu Li (1206 8354) in Ta-lien Daily, 14 August 1947.

Accuses the reactionary Nanking government, in collusion with Japan and U.S.A., of actions contrary to or detrimental to the effectiveness of this treaty; and in support of his accusations, he mentions certain alleged facts such as resumption of trade between China and Japan, and the granting to U.S.A. of air and other facilities in China.

23. Comparison of USSR and American Policies with Respect to China.

By Li Ang (12372 4472). In Ta-lien Daily, 7 November 1946.

Claims that the former seeks to foster and the latter to obstruct and injure China's independence, peace, democracy and liberties, and then proceeds to substantiate his claims. Emphasizes Soviet aid, minimizes American aid, and magnifies what the author regards as America's unwelcome and harmful post V-J Day actions in China, principally, support of the Nanking government.

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24. An American Discusses USSR's China Policy.

By Israel Epstein. From the Russian Merchants' Daily, Shang-hai, 9-11 April 1947. A large part of this article is a rather deprecatory discussion of America's China policy.

25. Historical Notes pertaining to Sino-Soviet Friendship.

By Pi-lieh-fu-t'ai-lo, in the Russian Merchants' Daily, Shang-hai, 4 June 1947. Mentioned, with comments, are the following matters:

- a. A page of history binding China written at Versailles 1919 and at Washington, 1922.
- b. Renunciation by the Soviet Union of Czarist Russia's unequal treaties with China.
- c. The necessity for Chinese-Soviet friendship and alliance in order to realize certain features of Sun Yat-sen's will.
- d. The difference between USSR's renunciation of the unequal treaties and that of other powers.
- e. The Soviet Union's great aid to China in her holy war of resistance against Japan.
- f. Opposition to USSR is certainly not the will of the people of China; to calumniate and try to wound USSR is futile.

26. The Sino-Soviet Convention of 1924.

By Ch'ien I-shih; (12518 164 7954) from "History of Chinese Diplomacy", p181-185. An explanatory introduction is followed by the Chinese text of this convention.

27. Sino-Soviet Relations in Retrospect.

By Ch'eng Yang-wu, (3610 207 1217). Notes of an academic lecture covering familiar ground.

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28. Notes on Chinese-Soviet Friendly Relations.

From Ta-lien Daily, Dairen, August 1947. Similar to Items 15, 16, and 17.

29. On Sino-Soviet Relations.

By Hsia Yen, (1927 10615) from Shang-hai Weekly, No. 25.

Reflections on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the formation in 1919 of the USSR Red Army. Not only did this army of young men protect Russia from outside military interference following the first world war, but it also defeated the two most powerful Fascist countries, Germany and Japan in World War II. In so doing it not only saved the independence and liberty of its own country, but liberated all the people under the ^{of German and Japanese} oppression, and preserved their liberty and world civilization. And now its power is what makes effective USSR's friendly policy toward China.

30. Twenty-six Years of Sino-Soviet Intercourse.

By Liberation Daily, Yen-an. (n.d.)

This is identical with the contents of the Looklet, LC - Orientalia Chinese B558.8-C 45, on which a separate report has been prepared.

31. Sun Chung-shan (Sun Yat-sen) on "The October Revolution and the Soviet Union. Published by the Liberation Daily, Yen-an. (n.d.)

1. The World Meaning of the October Revolution. From his 3rd lecture on Nationalism, February 1924.
2. The October Revolution is Mankind's One Great Hope. An address in Kobe, Japan, November 1924.
3. China Should Emulate Russia's True Equality and Democracy. From his 4th lecture on the People's Rights, 1924.

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31. Continued:

4. The Political Rights of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Are What Guarantee the Happiness and Welfare of the People. From "Land to the Tillers", August 1924.
5. China Should Emulate Russia's Revolutionary Determination and Excellent Methods. Address before the 1st KMT Congress of Delegates, January 1924.
6. Guard Against Anti-Revolutionary Opportunists, False revolutionists, and Mutinous Rebels. An address at a banquet to delegates of the 1st KMT Congress, January 1924.
7. Lenin, a Revolutionary Saint.
Fragmentary quotations from sundry speeches.
8. The Chinese Revolution Can Succeed Only by Taking Russians as Teachers. From a letter to Chiang Chieh-shih (Chiang Kai-shek) in 1924, and excerpts from various speeches.
9. The Soviet Union is China's Good Friend; They and We are One Family. Excerpts from remarks on various occasions.
10. Sun Chung-shan's Last Imperishable Letter to Comrades of the Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Full translation:
Dearly beloved comrades of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR:

At this time when I am suffering from an incurable disease, my thoughts turn to you, and to the future of my party and of my country. You are the leaders of a union of free republics. This union of free republics is the true legacy left by Lenin of imperishable fame, to the oppressed people of the world.

The people suffering under imperialism must avail themselves of this union, in order to preserve their freedom, and strive for liberation from the international system which is based on slavery.

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31. Continued: Part 10.

The Kuo-min-tang is my legacy; I hope ^{the} Kuo-min-tang will unite their strength with yours and cooperate with you in their historically significant struggle to complete the liberation of the people of China and the oppressed people of other countries.

I am desirous that I must lay down my unfinished task and hand it over to my comrades who sincerely embrace the principles of the Kuo-min-tang and have undergone its instruction and organization. Therefore I have charged the Kuo-min-tang to carry on the work of the people's revolutionary movement, to the end that China may resist the fetters of semi-colonialism which imperialism has fastened upon her. In order that this objective may be achieved, I have ordered the leader of the Kuo-min-tang to continue talking hand-in-hand with you. I sincerely trust that your government will continue to help my country in the above-mentioned matter.

Dearly beloved comrades, in bidding you farewell, I wish to express my earnest hope, that the daybreak will soon come, ~~that~~ that USSR as a friend and ally will welcome the independence and prosperity of China, and that the two countries will advance hand-in-hand toward victory in the struggle for the freedom of the oppressed peoples of the world. With brotherly affection, I wish you peace. Sun I-hsien (Sun Yat-sen).

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